THE PARIS RIOTS.

De Ville.

Generals Trochu and Vinoy Denounced as Imperialists.

THE MOBILES TRUE AS STEEL.

The Troops Open Fire on the

THE RESCUE OF FLOURENS.

The following account of the riots in Paris on the 21st ult. is copied from the Paris correspondence of the London Daily News:-

The following account of the riots in Paris on the 21st ult. is copied from the Paris correspondence of the London Dauly News:—

When I arrived at the Hotel de Ville all was very still. There were crowds, the Sunday crowds that come out on a fine day, and they stood in groups taking, but all was peace. I asked if there had been any demonstrations. There had been none. Had any Mayors or their adjuncts from the revolutionary districts arrived at the head of any battalions to demand the commune? None at all. Indeed, the crowd in the great square

IN FHONT OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE

was few enough, and if there had been any demonstration it must have been a miscrable failure. A few companies of the National Guard, however, arrived, but they marched crosse en Patr, that is holding the buttend of their muskets upwards, and they soon dispersed among the crowd. The ardent revolutionists were of course as much discouraged as dismayed by this inapt benavior. They plunged in emong the groups upbraiding everybody and declaring that to overthrow the government it was necessary for all to keep close in battle array. GENERAL VINOY DENOUNCED AS AN IMPERIALIST.

Then followed a clatter of tongues and vehement harangues, in which it was demonstrated that General Vinoy was an ancient imperialist, and that be would assuredly sell Paris to the Prussians as Bazame had sold Metz. Nothing would do but the Commune, and the election of some young and obscure colonel to the command, or all the French armies. The young colonel must be a "pure" republican, and all the old Trochu and imperialist or reactionary set must be swept away. As, however, notwithstanding the violence of these discourses, the people seemed little inclined to come to blows, I left them and advanced to the railings of young man, who wore the cap of a civil engulation of the National Guard was addressing the crowd and begging them to observe order, but especially to beware of playing into the hands of the Trussians by fomenting revolution. The silings, spoke with great ferr

rainings, and the little crowd which laudable expedition.

FEARS OF THE CROWD.

After this the most irightful rumors began to circulate. It was said that behind each door of the Hotel de Ville two mitrailleuses were waiting ready leaded to massacre the people. It was said that in the Concergerie, at the neighboring Matrie, and in all the public buildings troops were massed so as to rush out upon the crowd at any moment. A fit of prudeline, therefore, took possession of the poor harmless crowd of gesticinating, jabbering, dissatisfied, hongry Paristans. Only a Paristan crowd does not keep long in one strain; it is changeable as a weather vane. And suddenly, as I was admiring with some sense of anneement the prudence of the throng, and began to speculate as to what was the reat value of such men's lives that they should be so prudent, or what was the wortblessness of life that had in it no stability. I found that the crowd had become quite bold again, all because of the arrival of two companies of the National Guard from the other side of the water. Then a popular orator twisted himseli up a lamp post, and in this hazardous position made a speech, which was enthusia stically applanded. After the speech some persons pushed towards the door of the Hotel de Ville, while others at the same moment began to retire in a manner so precipitate that, although the movement was directed by the noble sentiment of wisdom, it must be described by the undignified name of

that, although the movement was directed by the undignified name of SKEDADDLE.

And thus for a long time the crowds—for there were several of them—massed in different corners of the great square, continued talking and now and the great square, and then to another, without having, afparently, any dennite purpose. Some of the National Guards, however, seemed very desirous to fire at somebody or something. They fondled their cartridges with impatience, and wore a sinister look which seemed to indicate business. This, perhaps, was the reason why so two persons were on the piace—few as compared with the occasions of previous demonstrations.

Looking out for a safe place.

For my own part, also, I must say that the moment seemed to have come when it was necessary for me to think of what unhappy generals in these days call a strategical movement. I did not see the good of getting a chance shot—all for nothing—and itherefore took up a position with my back to the Seine, so that I could get behind the Hotel de Ville if it were attacked in front, and so that if it were attacked in front, and so that if it were attacked in front, and so that if it were attacked in front, and so that if it were attacked in front on the bombarded districts, and it would be comparatively safe. The riot was not likely to extend into the bombarded districts, and it would be emperatively safe. The riot was not likely to extend into the bombarded districts, and it would be emperatively safe. The riot was not likely to extend into the bombarded districts, and it would be emperatively safe. The riot was not likely to extend into the bombarded districts, of the right to extend into the bombarded districts, to the right to the right of the middle door. They were 200

at their head, and I am toid that they came from Montmartre. Having taken up their station in front of the railings some one climbed upon them—it seemed to me to be the same person who had made the speech from the lamp post—but I cannot remember exactly this detail. He began talking to the Guards very vehemently; but he had not made much way when in a moment be leaped off the railing with unnatural baste. This movement was instantly followed by the report of a gun; then followed about ten shots and then again several volleys. The windows of the Hotel de Ville were peopled quickly with

dows of the Hotel de Ville were peopled quickly with

MOBILES, WHO FIRED DOWN ON THE CROWD, While the National Guard fired back again upon the Windows of the Hotel de Ville, What occurred afterwards I did not stop to witness. I had seen enough for the mement, and took advantage of my strategical position to zeek refuge in the little streets behind the Hotel de Ville. The panic was great. Men, women and children fell and tripped over each other in the most ignominious Iashion, so long as one could still hear in the distance the reports of musketry.

The London Times correspondent says:—

The rescue of Floureus iron Mazas Prison appears to have been effected very quietly. The ringleaders contrived to get the gates opened with a view to an amicable pairly, and then to satisfy the wardens that Flourens' friends were in a large majority. This was all that was required, since it had been until yesternay an understood thing that to prevent blood-shedding in civil strife all such disputes should be reduced to a simple question of arithmetic. Heads are counted instead of being broken, and the minority gracefully gives way in order to go and look for allies, whose numbers may confer upon it in its vuin the triamphant rights of a majority.

NEWARK ROWDIES ROUTED.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of loafers and rowdles entered the drinking place of a man named Waters, corner of Broad and Bridge streets, Newark. They conducted themselves Bridge streets, Newark. They conducted themselves in a quarrelsome manner, and because the boss would not "set them up" (stand treat) a third or fourth time threatened to may the dence with his place. Presently observing Sergeant Finnegan and another officer entering the place they set sail for the former, intending, as they said, to add to the size, if not the beauty of his head. The sergeant determined otherwise, and ere long clubs proved tramps. The crowd was not only thoroughly routed, but three of them—Robert sims, Charles Schick and George Miller—were marched to the station house and subsequently committed to the County Jail.

PEIGNED INSANITY OF A MURDERESS.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says:—"Our correspondent, Sylva," at Bath, under date of February 2, furnishes the following item about Airs. Hess, who is awaiting trial for murder. The writer says:— The equally noted May. Heas at the Jall is acting most foolishly insane, and is losing the sympathy of the community by her overdoing the business. Yesterday she innew out of the window a part of the reservoir stove, nearly cracking a man's skull outside. She insuits upon sitting on her bureau and has her room furnished in fine style, and keeps her waiting maid. She may get off on the pies of insanity, but her aymptoms have a striking appearance of being made to or der." PEIGNED INSANITY OF A MURDERESS. - The Roches

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

Attack of the Mob on the Hotel | Scenes Previous to the Occupation of Tours.

VIVE LA COMMUNE: THE APPROACH OF THE UHLANS.

Highly Colored Sketches of Prussian Barbarity.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 5, 1871. The acts of barbarism perpetrated by the Prus stans fill already many long pages. The bombardment of the city of Tours, though only of short duration, places on record another deed illustrative of brutality of the darkest hue. The city was perfectly brutality of the darkest hue. The city was perfectly defenceless; not a soldier remained behind; the national guard had been disarmed, and the civic authorities had determined to put no obstacles in the way of the enemy whenever he should signify his pleasure to occupy the city. For nearly three menths Tours had represented the interests of the capital of France, and, however humiliating the act, the city was doomed to pocket its pride and to submit to the stern realities of war.

THE MAIN STREET OF TOURS. the Rue Royale, extends from north to south, and divides the city into nearly two equal parts. On the morning of December 21 numerous sightseers crowded the sidewalk of that street, for the most part women and children, awaiting with breathless anxiety the arrival of the much-dreaded unians. The patience invariably displayed on like occasions forms one of the most formidable features in the character of the French. While thus remaining for hearly an hour on tiptoe expectation the poor people little dreamed what preparations the Prussians were then making outside the city. The Rue Royale extends on the north side toward a bridge (nearly 500 yards long, built in the last century), and, cruight his bridge, the road continues in a straight line on the opposite bank of the River Loire, the ground rising gently till it reaches a height of about 250 feet. On this eminence, which commands the main street completely, the Prussians had placed cannon, and, without having given the slighest notice or warning, and in the absence of all apparent provo-cation, they

and, without having given the slighest notice or warning, and in the absence of all apparent provo cation, they

OPENED FIRE.

The shells swept along the Rue Royale, killing and wounding many amoug the crowd and carrying destruction into heaceful habitations. People had assembled as they would to witness the procession of circus riders. Ruewing that no resistance was contemplated they expected no acts of violence. The facts which led to the cutastrophe are these:—Feward eleven in the morning the usual vanguard, consisting of six or eight hersemen, were seen on the bridge. This time they were not unlikes, but landwehr outrassiers in white tuntos. While trothing along one of the Prussians rode against a market woman and knocked her down, whether through carciessness or otherwise will probably never be explained. The incident tritiated the crowd. A laboring man—one of the bystanders—tetched a rifle from one of the neighboring houses. Followed by five little boys, who brought up cartridges, he fired at the squad and succeeded in bringing down one of the horses. Lipon this the cuirassiers faced about and made off. The Frenchman followed in close proximity and continued firing till he had fairly diven them to the opposite bank, nearly under the muzzle of the Prussian cannon.

This single act crounstances might excite our risible faculties, metted the wrath of the Prussians. In almost less time than it takes me to pen these limes the guns were spitting out their deadly fire, until the Mayor displayed the white flag from the top of the City Hall, a building which faces the river and whose from has been badly injured. Firing promptly ceased, the Chief Magistrate explained, and the Prussians skedacdled, with a promise to make their appearance shortly. Among the killed is the editor of the Union Liberate, Mr. Beurtherer. This gentlemn was on his way to breakisst at the Hotel de Pluilers. While he had not the slightest curosity to wait on the Prussians, he had still less an idea of what was going on asside the city. During

universal essem in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

MOT 1.3 ACT OF PURE VANDALISM
has been committed by the Prussians at Saint Calais, a small city, forty miles northeast of Vendôme. General Chanzy has communicated to the War Department a telegram containing a copy of the proclamation issued to his army relative to the atroctites at Saint Calais. He has transmitted another copy to the Prassian commander, and given him warting of the inevitable consequences if the acts of violence are sanctioned by him. The occurrence at Saint Calais is simply a repetition of the atrocities committed at Bazelies after the battle of Sedan.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

A Point of Observation.

The London Telegraph's correspondent at Ver-sailles says:—There is a cunning little "hole in the scooped out of the solid rock in one of the heights overlooking Paris from the southwest, with loopholes bored outwards through its face (several fee thick in some parts), a stove, table and chairs thick in some parts), a stove, table and chairs stowed away within its recesses, and, not unfrequently, a case of wine and a box of cigars someware about it handy for the refection of its few and nighty privileged visitors. From this cosey little nest the chief of artillery, the royal princes and those whom they permit on rare occasions to accompany them, command a magnificent view of Paris itself, and especially of the three or four links in its girdle of forts which he, as it were, at their feet. Thence can be plainly seen on a fine day, almost without the aid of a field glass, the effect of the Prassian shells upon the outer defences of the city and the evidences of their stinging power pittlessly directed upon the faubourgs within the encetate and upon the town itself.

Extraordinary Marching of the Germans The Times correspondent with Prince Frederick Charles writes:-Not only in the grand operations, but even in such details as riding and carrying messages and endurance of fatigue, the Prussians are accustomed to do hard work well and cheerfully. The Ninth corps made a march last month which is certainly one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievement of the kind in history. It has been reliterated from so many quarters that it would be absurd not-to believe it. During twenty-four hours of the 18th and 17th of December this corps marched tweive Prussian miles, or about fifty-four English. Twenty-five miles a day for a whole corps—infantry, cavairy and artiflery—have been frequently marched, and there is not the slightest sign of wearing out in the army. I repeat that men and horses are in first rate condition. They are so well fed that they would be positively-fat but for the daily exercise. No doubt many weak ones have been killed of, but that does not after the fact that there exists a German army which can undergo all these fatigues and remain stronger than ever; that it is in the highest possable state of discipline and is led by men of good family, yet not generally rich enough to make any other career than that of arms. certainly one of the greatest, if not the greatest,

The Weakness of the New French Troops. The Times' correspondent with the Duke of Meck-lenburg's army, after describing a passage of its march continues:-"The position in the hands of a few resolute men would have been almost impregnable, the thick underwood was traversed by deep, narrow lanes, affording admirable cover for men. while steep banks and deep duches gave every facility for concealment and surprise. Since I have been campaigning with the German armies I have not seen any more conclusive evidence of the utter incapacity of the French levies for partisan warfare, or, Indeed, any other kind of warfare, than this scene presented; that an inferior force should have driven them out of the woods as if they had been sheep, and should now be able to advance with impunity along the narrow lanes which afford the only means of theversing the difficult country, has struck their enemies with astonishment. There can be no doubt that had these forests been falled with red Indians or New Zealanders the German loss would have been much heavier. It is painful to write thus of a people whose bravery has become a proverb in Europe, and who have made the pursuit of mintary giory their successful occupation; but there can be no advantage either to them or te those whose fortunes are in any way connected with them, to perpetuate a delusion which has already been so fruitful in disaster. Whatever may be said of the imperial armies, or those first republican troops who at the outset inspired many with hope, these two days' fighting has made it plain to us that the last raw levies are utterly contemptible from a military point of view, and are far inferior to anything professing to be an organized army with which the German have yet come into collision." while steep banks and deep dirches gave every

How the German Army is Fed.

What it takes to feed the German army in France may be inferred from the following:—In the space of twepty-four hours each corps d'armée consumes 19,000 loaves, Weighing 3 lbs. each; 120 cwt. of rice or pearl bariey, 70 oxen or 120 cwt. of bacon, 18 or pearl bariey, 70 oxen or 120 cwt. of bacon, 18 oxt. of hay, 3,500 quarts of spirits, and 3,500 others of orange essence, or some other bitter tincture taken with the spirits. To this gigantic repast add eg cwt. of tobacco, 1,100,000 officers' eigars for each ten days. If you multiply these figures by 24, or perhaps 25, you have the sum total of the consumption of a single day, or, as regards tebacco, of ten days, of the troops in the field.

THE SNOW STORM.

Ere yet the huge banks of sand and snow that the last storm piled up at the sides of the street have meifed away another and almost as heavy a snow fall has come upon us. What we have surfered in the past has surpassed all description, but the future, alike to those who fare on foet and those who ride in stage or lack. Is simply appailing. The horrors of the present, too, are intensified by

the certainty of a thaw at no very remote date. We shall have then to construct pontoon bridges over crossings and navigate Broadway in scows.

The storm began about three o'clock yesterday morning in a steady, slow and sure manner that evidently meant serious business. There was a good deal of wind, and the fakes of snow were not, as they so metimes are set and feathers, but were they sometimes are, soft and feathery, but were almost as firm and solid as hall, and as they were driven in your face by a sudden gust stung and blinded you, and seemed alive with spiteful cruelity. Heavy and sad indeed must have been the hearts of the few homeless wretches that still baunted the streets and with doubtful voice begged a few cents from all the many home returning tollers of the night. These midnight mendicants, by the way, are now becoming one of the common features of New York life.

now ecoming one of the common features of New York Hig.

By daylight the snow was already several inches deep, and the streets looked white and clean, a singular contrast to their appearance auring the past few days. As soon a the morning fairly opened and the streets grew lively with church bound saints and a fair sprinkling of sinners (the latter to be distinguished by the eight, which on a Sunday is a sort of devil's badge), the usual cheery influence of a showfall was evident. People hurried along with brisker tread than was their ordinary wont, and voices sounded foud and clear and pleasant in the chill air. The snow, however, still kept on falling, though not very fast or thickly, all the gl, the forenoon and day, with only an occasional intermission.

mission.

The car lines were of course obstructed, and most of the routes put on double teams of horses. The Sabbath hull of traffic, however, kept the streets pretty clear of vehicles, and so there was not so much trouble as there would have been on a week day. In future the clerk of the weather may as well remember that Sunday is by all means the most convenient day for a snow storm.

The Storm to Brooklyn.

The citizens of Brooklyn, like the citizens of New York and other places, or the majority of them at least, opened their eyes in astonishment on looking out of their windows yesterday morning. Few may have looked for a snow storm, but they scarcely anticipated one of such magnitude so close upon the heels of that old-fashioned one which put the streets in such a horrible condition and tried the patience of he railroad companies only a few days since. Pedestrianism in Brooklyn was not at all inviting for people did not trouble themselves about cleaning their sidewalks, and car riding was anything but agreeable, even when it could be obtained. If President Bergh could have seen the poor animals under the lash of the car drivers in Brooklyn, while they were struggling to drag a car packed with citizens up the steep grades of Myrtle and Fulton avenues his heart would have bled. One car was made to do the service of ten, and many people, of course, walked or trudged off with upturned noses at the accommodation afforded by the railroad companies. The churches were slimly attended, and but few persons were upon the streets who were not compelled to be. The Superintendents of the Poor of Brooklyn and the managers of other charitable institutions say that the winter has been particularly hard upon the poor of the city, and that storms like that of yesterday and the one previously cause a great deal of suffering among the lower classes. Building has been entirely suspended, and other work at which laborers have been enabled to see out an existence for themselves and families has also been dull. Therefore the wealthy find the lily clad children shivering at their doors, with dilapidated baskets, begging for cold victuals, more numerous just at the present time. their sidewalks, and car riding was anything but

The Storm in New Jersey. fall of snow was so heavy in Newark and vicinity that the horse cars stopped running early in the forenoon. The Springfield avenue line accommodated the public with sleighs, however. The dominies, in almost every instance, preached to a beggarly account of empty pews. Even the admirers of Mr. Hammond, the Revivalist, turned out sienderly. The citizens hugged their "ain fresides" throughout the day, with the exception of a few daring religionists and others, leaving the streats in undisputed possession of the snow. From two o'clock in the morning till nine last night not a solitary arrest was made. Early yesterday morning an unknown woman, about forty years of age, of petite figure was found lying in the snow at the lower end of Clinton avenue. She was in a state of insensibility. Officer Leonard removed her to the station house, where she was properly cared for. It is thought she was suffering from fits, and is either a resident of Madison township, or Madison street, in Newark. The police vainly tried to find her friends.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

Resignation of John Savage.

In reference to the address of the Irish exiles, calling for a national convention of Irish associations, the following answer has been made by the United Irishmen, to whom a communication on the subject had been submitted:-

United Irishmen, to whom a communication on the subject had been submitted:—

Readouarters United Irishmen.

Captain John McClurk, Secretary Irish Political Exises:—

Dear Size—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., and in reply to inquiry therein made, as to whether, should you deem a convention essential as a means of creating a union of the Irish national organizations, our Directory would ablde by such action, we beg to state that, while we are willing to be represented in a convention by you called, yet we would respectfully represent that we consider that the present comparatively limited airength of the Irish mational associations tends to show that any convention immediately called will be but a partial representation of the Irish mationalists of the United States; whereas by you immediately assuming the control of such international firsh organizations as will agree to units under your anspices, and of such independent local bodies sending in their adhesion, you at once allay the anxiety felt by Irish nationalists in the United Riates, and render a thorough and perfect union certain. You then can, in your official capacity as directors of the Irish nationalists in the United Riates, and render a thorough and perfect union certain. You then can, in your official capacity as directors of the Irish national movement in this country, laduce our people to organize under any temporary systems by you agreed upon. Local branches will thus spring up in many locations now unorganized, and the branches of the organizations unting under your asspices will rapidly increase in strength and resources, thus enlarging the constituency interested in any general convention called to solidily the union. It is only just that organized bodies, and not increase in strength and resources, thus enlarging the constituency interested the any general convention called to solidily the union, it is only just that organized bodies, and not increase in strength and resources, thus enlargi

The Cettic Club of Washington, D. C., have also sent a communication offering to co-operate with the exiles in any plans the latter decide on.

John Savage has resigned his position of Head Centre of the Fenian organization.

CONST. TUTIONAL EQUALITY.

This question being at present sgitated with so much fervor in various sections of country naturally interests very many. To those and also to others the following correspondence will be found interest-

MERCANTILE LIBEARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY)
OF NEW YORK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

VICTORIA C. WOODHELL:—

DEAR MADAME—The question of constitutional equality having assumed an attitude of national importance, and, as this association is desirous of spreading knowledge upon all new subjects which involve the interests of the people and the national welfare, you are invited to deliver your constitutional argument before us at such time as will accord with your engagements.

VEY PROPERTURE,

CHARLES F. ALLEN, President,

NEW YORK Feb. 9, 1871.

Your engagements. Very respectfully,
CHARLES F. ALLEN, President.
NEW YORK Peb. 9, 1871.
CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association of the Usiv of New York.
DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your tayor of the 3d instant, inviting me to deliver my argument on "Constitutional Equality" before your Association. Much as it would please me to at once comply with your request present engagements will not permit it. No question now before the public approaches the magnitude of this one of political equality among the compon cuitzens of the country. Many make the mistake of supposing that women are asking for preferements, which they wish, but have not. This is a mistake. The best judges of constitutional law are decided in the opinion that women quality with other citizens are entitled to all the rights of citizenship, under the "supreme law of the land." If this is so the public about be mate conscious of it, and I can but admire the spirit manifested in your note, when shows that your association is above the common prejudice so much as to be able to invite an argument on this morantons ampiect.

Grateful for the honor you have conferred on me, and hoping I may, at some future time, be able to respond affirmatively to your invitation, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, VICTORIA C. WOODELLE.

THE SHOE BUSINESS IN LYNN, MASS.—The whole number of cases forwarded from this city during the week ending February 4 was 5.45, against 5.44 for the corresponding period of last year. This is an increase of 2,000 cases over the shipments last week. The ship trade of this city is not altogether satisfactory, at hough the sales have been fair in amount, considering all things. Competition is snarp and the cost of manufacture nearly, whele buyers are exercising an unastal degree of caution in placing their orders. On the other hand, the manufacturers, under the spur of recent occurrences, are looking to the status of their customers, having no particular degree to take twenty-five cents where a dollar is legitumately their due.—Luna Reporter.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Sermons and Services in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

Christian Hope, Unfeigned Faith, Satan's Infirmity, the Great Religious Orders, the Christian Passover and Other Subjects Treated Of.

Plain, Popular and Practical Pictures of Piety and Purity.

It would require a stout heart or a very stont piety to induce a person to face the storm yesterday for the purpose of attending service and listening to sermons in the churches. The "beautiful snow," although coming so pure from the heavens, is a serious obstacle to the practice of religion. This fact was shown yesterday very plainly, for the churches generally were but slimly attended. Many of those who remained at nome, hugging the fireside and gazing out at the poor struggling snow as it was whirled and twirled and driven hither and thither by the relentiess wind, felt a shiver of satisfaction as they mentally compared their cosey situation to the cheerless "out of doers," and q ujeted their religious qualms with the thought that they could read the best of the sermons

in the Herald to-day.

The discourses generally were purely orthodox and peculiarly dull, but such as were of more than ordinary interest-either from the subject matter they contained or the manner in which they were delivered-will be found carefully condensed in the following reports.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Passover-Sermon by Rev. Dr.

John Hall.

The popularity of Dr. Hall as a divine was unmistakably evinced yesterday by the very large congregation which turned out through the inclement snow storm to listen to his discourse on the Chris-tian Passover. Yesterday was communion Sabbath in the church, and the sacrament was duly adminis-tered in the afternoon, and the sermon was there-fore appropriate to the occasion. His text was I. Corinthians, v., 7.—"For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us." The condition of the Corintinan Church at the time these words were written was briefly sketched and their connection with the events was pointed out. Paul admonishes them to purge out the the old leaven, that they may be a new lump. The history of the original passover as described in Exodus xii. was read for the first lesson and the faithfulness of God's covenant promises as set forth by II. Peter, iit., for the second lesson. The sermon was, there-fore, a spiritual exposition of the first lesson, with a basis of trust in God drawn from the second, because of the fact established in the text, and an application of the whole in a few practical suggestions and exhortations to the audience. The contrast be-tween the Church and the world is seen in the relative positions of the Hebrews and the Egypties;

DELIVERANCE COMES BY MEANS OF BLOOD to save the lives of the Hebrew people and to de-liver them from Egyptian bondage. But this deliver them from Egyptian bondage. But this deliverance was conditional upon the slaying of a lamb and the sprinking of blood, and not only so, but the flesh must be rousted in the fire and cuten. There must be an incorporation of ourselves, and as real a union with the substitute as in the nature of the cuse there can be. This doctrine of substitution, and of union with the substitute, is interwoven with all the rites, ceremonies and sacrifices of the Church, and it is not possible for us to have clear views of Divine grace if we take away this substitution and union. What kind of life are the saved and delivered people to have? Pure, holy and consectated. Leaven is the natural Emblem of hypochisy and deferent from what it is. Hence the people were taught to put it away from their houses and to purge themselves; and it is related of the Jews that they search their houses with lighted candles for any portions of leaven that may be hid away, so that none of it shall remain. They who are delivered should be consectated to God. Jesus did not die that men might sin with impunity, but the contrary. His life and death was a manifestation of holiness, and his people are called to give themse, at the

remain. They who are delivered should be consecrated to God. Jesus did not die that men might
sin with impunity, but the contrary. His life and
death was a manifestation of holiness, and His
people are called to give thanks at the
remembrance of His holiness and to yield
their lives to Him in cheerful obedience.
Will it be a life free from anxiety and trouble? No;
far from it. New trials will spring up around them,
and the people must therefore eat their unleavened
bread with oliter herbs, so that, saved from sin, they
may have still a remembrance of its bitterness and
of the pain of the substitute's suffering through
which the deliverance comes. We need not wonder
at sensous of sorrow. The Lord's people are
strangers and pligrims, and is race must therefore

EAT IN HASTE AND BE READY
to enter on their journey at the Lord's bidding.
Just so it is with those whom the Saviour delivers.
Hence the necessity to have their loins girt and their
lights burning, and to be as those who wait for the
coming of the Son of Man. Good's apprisal of the
Egyptians and of the Hebrews of what was coming
was referred to, but the former paid no heed
to the warning. The Egypthans passed the hours
pleasantly in sleeping, while Israel was patiently
waiting. But soon there was a bitter cry and wailling heard all over the land, for there was not a
house wherein there was not one dead of all the
Egyptians, and the field of Zoan was turned into
mourning and a place of seputchre. It was then
seen with what learny power God can strike when
his anger is provoked. The objections raised by
cavillers to this event were met. It was not to be
for a day, but for all time, and was to be a type of
the atonement and hence the care with which the
details are given. The Hebrews looked forward to
and we look backward and see

CHRIST OUR PASSOVER SACRIFICED FOR US.

We see Egypt the type of a doomed world; in sin,
and therefore under the rod. The world leth in
wickedness. What high hill has not had its
itolatrous altars? What forest has not witnessed

Christ our passover is sacrificed for us; and though israel may be in Egypt, he shall be saved. The grace of God, which bringeth sa vation, hath appeared, and all men, without exception, and every man, of any Church, time or land, is invited to join God's Israel and escape from Egypt. But it is not enough to shed the blood; it must be applied also, and we must feed on Christ in our hearts by fatth. The many ways and occasions in and by which we may do this were pointed out, and the direct and earnest appeal to the unconverted to put these thoughts and ideas to a practical and experimental test test no doubt upon any mind that the Doctor felt what he uttered and desired what he asked.

asked.

In the evening the Doctor preached to a compara-tively large audience, in Cooper Institute, on ab-stating from fleship lusts, which war against the

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ewer-The Parable of the Sower as a Prophecy-Adulterated and Catuelle Christianity-Satan's Sellioquy. The beautifully ernate church on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street was an instance yesterday morning of the triumph of faith over freezing weather. The cold, hurling gusts that swept the fine failing snow into the faces of foot passengers did not pre-vent a goodly and fashionable throng from hearing Dr. Ewer's sermon on the Gospel of the day. Furs, snow shoes, rosy cheeks and a hurried walk home or a noiseless return drive in a closed carriage were the after sermon features. Rev. Dr. Ewer delivered his sermon with the accustomed clear and full in-tonation:—The parable of the sower is a trite theme, and rather than dilate on its well known applications I would present to you

A PEW PRACTICAL THOUGHTS. suggested by rather than developed in the text. For cighteen handred years the seed has been sown and the world is not all converted. The Word has been preached by multifarious—in manner suited to the humblest and most unlearned—golden-tongued Chrysostoms, Massillons and Jeremy Taylors bave

the result; every onlightened country in Western and Central Europe, and throughout the American continent. Is

PILLED WITH UNDELLER AND WICKEDNESS.

How account for this magnitude of effort and paucity of result? Let us look back eighteen hundred years to Palestine—Christ moving from town to town, the blind seeing, the deaf hearing, and at the sound his voice of the deaf starting up alive from the laws of the tomb. Multitudes follow him. In gold, sliver and diamond showers the most lovely thoughts fall from the exhaustless foundam of his heart. For three years he is among them; thousands have heard him and heen touched. He departs, and what is the result? The number of the souls together was one hundred and twenty. His parables were pro hecles. What are the trampling of wayfarers, the birds of the air and the thorn seed but a picturesque analysis of the work of Satan whereby the seed is trodeen down, withered and choked? Christ thus teaches us that

SATAN'S INGENUITY AND FERTILITY OF RESOURCE are preternatural. What is history? Is it a chronicle of the rise and fall of States and dynasties or a list of battles? No. It is something deeper—a record of the development of the great incarnation of God in time, the preparation for it, its effect upon man ever since and Satau's opposition to it. He tried to tread it down by persecution, by hydra-neaded hereay, by laxity of morals and now at last to choke it with the inorn seed of the denial of the supernatural birth of Christ from the Virgin, and o the farmed the control of the sate and fall of the supernatural birth of Christ from the Virgin, and o the farmed the practical infidelity in our own, lies in the power of Satan. At first he saw the incarnate Son of God beginning the new creation, and fauled in his temptation in the wilderness, but arose to effect his destruction by the cross. Still His body remained on earth and grew in a new and mystical manner. We are all of the body of Christ. Still Satan attacked by the fagot, by torure, but found that the blood of th

A POISONED CHRISTIANITY.

Also, so that, while by the nineteenth century I can gain back the Roman lands from the truth by plunging them into infidelity, ignorance and irreligion. I can also effect my aim about the same time with Protestant lands by plunging them into infidelity and irreligion, although enlightened in earthly knowledge." But the old Christianity, if tried again, will regain the nations which poisoned Christianities have lost. Man must go up to the truth through an

through an EXPERIMENTAL ENOWLEDGE OF ERROR, and every discovered step in error is a step to God's truth. Even in the apparent triumphs of Satan God has tim in His grasp. Error is temporary; truth is inherently permanent. We finite ones look at the successes of Satan in despair; but the great Sower, sure of His victory, goes down the ages caimly sowing His seed.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Word of God and Its Fruits-Sermon by

the Rev. Father James Quinn.
The Catholic Church of St. Peter, corner of Church and Barclay streets, the most ancient in the city, is also one of the most crowded at divine service on Sundays, and, notwithstanding the heavy snow storm restorday morning, any one not renting a pew in the church and arriving a few minutes late would have had some difficulty in obtaining a good place. The venerable and good natured sexton (Mr. O'Meara) who may justly be regarded at the "Brown" of the Catholic churches, always comes to the relief of strangers and can spy out some cosy piace unoccu-pied and thither he graciously ushers the searcher

After the gospel had been read in the mass yesterday the Rev. James Quiun ascended the pulpit and preached from the parable of the sower.

THE WORD OF GOD IS DIVINE REVELATION. he said. In this parable we see a striking illustration of the wonderful charity, mercy and goodness of God. The seed here mentioned He goodness of Gool. The seed here mentioned He declares to be nothing else than the Word of Gool, the most precious boon and the greatest gift Heaven ever conterred upon Barth. It is the revention which Gool himself in Ris great mercy has thought proper to make to men—the revelation which raises them from the depths of their misery and casts a flood of heavenly light over their path, who were before buried in darkness—a revelation which intuses into their souls the virtue of divine faith and nobler aspirations that philosophy or science or anything else the world affords can ever create; which, in a word, teaches men the end for which they were born into the world and the means to attain it.

THE WORD OF GOD IS TO BE PREACHED to every creature. The goodness of God also manifests itself in the way in which the revelation is made. It is not confined to those who would receive the Word with whiling hearts and transace it up in their souls and permit it to fructify, but the sower goes forth scattering the heavenly seed, even on barren soil. The Word of God reaches those who are unwilling to receive it, and produces no fruit. Yet it is the duty of God's ministers to go forth and preach to ail, not distinguishing the soil or examining into the hearts of their nearers, or the miliculation and comparisons that markets.

preach to all, not distinguishing the soil or examining into the hearts of their nearers, or the amount ties and temptations that surround them.

THE VIRTUES PRODUCED BY THE WORD OF GOD. The virtues arising from the teachings of God's word are—first, faith, which we are taught comes from hearing. Faith, universal, extending to all the doctrines that are inculcated. Secondly, there springs from the Divine Word, as a consequence of faith,

springs from the Divine Word, as a consequence of fatth,

THE THEOLOGICAL VIRTUE OF HOPE,
which sustains men under all the difficulties of life.
'Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you mijustly, for my sake, for your reward is very great in Heaven." Hope is the virtue by which we look for the mercy and grace of God here and cternal happiness in the word hereafter; which, relying on the promises of Christ, consoles the poor man in his poverty and afflictions, and enables him to bear up under all manner of evils, and even to thank God for the crosses and afflictions of this life, being assured by infallible Truth that, inasmuch as he suffers here, he will be rewarded hereafter; strengthened also by the example of the Author of the Divine Word, who for our sakes led a life of poverty and suffering. What is it that sustains a man under trials and calumnies, and restrains his hand and tongue? It is the spirit of meekness and forbearance of the Gospel that enables lith to forbear and forgive, relying on the promises of future reward. The preacher concluded by an exhortation to remove all impediments which obstruct the heavenly seed, and to prepare their souls for the proper reception of the Word of God.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

mon by Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire. The uninviting weather naturally had the effect of preventing a large congregation from assembling at this beautiful Fifth avenue edifice yesterday. The specially interesting nature of the morning services, however, caused a goodly number of worshippers to brave the blinding snow storm, so that by eleven o'clock, when the exercises commenced, the interior of the church had by no means a deserted appear

A view of the inside of this Protestant Episcopal church does not, to any extent, belie the expecta-tions raised by its cuphonious title. Indeed, on entering one involuntarily is struck with a feeling of awe, so imposing and magnificent are all the appointments.

THE DIM RELIGIOUS LIGHT permeated through beautifully stained glass windows, and a mellow radiance from two burnished candelabra suspended from the ceiling revealed the

dows, and a meliow radiance from two burnished candelabra suspended from the ceiling revealed the lofty vauted roof, the frescoed walls, the caken pews, the devout worshippers kneeling, the spacious middle aisle leading to the altar, whereon are three auroliced clergymen engaged in prayer. These are Rev. R. B. Howland, the rector; Rev. Thomas K. Courad, his assistant, and Very Rev. islabop Niles, of New Hampshire, who had been announced to officiate at the merning service. A fine life-size representation of the Saviour, nanked on each side by paintings of the four Marys, alis up the background of the altar, while a goiden cross is placed on a raised dais between two white marble pillars, inlaid with gold.

Notwithstanding the gorgeous interior of the edifice there was no approach to ritualistic practices. The CHOIR,
which is under the direction of Charles S, Fisher, Jr., is composed of boys and men (all attired in white surplices), with the assistance of two lady soloists. The organ is a new one of much power and sweetness, and yesterday contributed not a little to the erective rendering of the muste, which was of a high order throughost. After singing the Venile, the Te Denum, by Thomas, was sung, followed by a Jubilate arranged by the organis.

The early part of the exercises were conducted by the rector and his assistant, and were very impressive, including the reading of the epistle for the day. Thereasier the rector advanced and said it was their good fortune to have with teem Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, who was anxious to bring before the congregation a very interesting work, in which he takes a personal interest, in connection with

with

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHURCH
in his diocese. Hishop Niles then came forward. He
said there was one fact water confronted him in
having to intrude him cif upon them that morning,
and it was that he believed he had more than a presumption—almost a certainty—that those who came
to the house of God proved that they loved and appreciated his service and were interested in everything which pertained to the extension of His kingdem. He was not going to bring before them any-

thing which periained to his own diocese. It was not part of its proper work. He then read to aid in erecting a plain, substantial stone church at Hanover, N. H., for the benefit of students at Dartmouth College. The present church was badly situated, extremely unattractive, wretchedly ventilated and not nearly large enough to meet the present want.

Dartmouth College. The present church was builty situated, extremely unattractive, wretchedly ventilated and not nearly large enough to meet the present want.

It was announced that offerings for this particular object would be received by the Bishop during his stay in town and at the caurcin.

After singing the hymn "Rock of Ages," Bishop Nites ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent discourse from Matthew v., 16—"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and giority your Father which is in heaven." He spoke of the influences which people exerted involuntarity. It would not be denied that there was such a thing as

UNCOMSCIOUS INPLUENCE.

Such influence was strongly set forth in the text by the simile of a light. There is always a sanctifying influence about a good man's life. To see a pure man makes one wish to be pure. God has so erdered this world that inneteen-wenteths of the time men must be occupied with things not teonically religious. Sersicely one moment of all that time passes, however, without its influence, perhaps trifling when single, but when put toget ier laden with important results, just as the little items of the accounts astonish us when footed up at

THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE.

Those who have few opportunities for exerting influence should not despair. A goodly life is a living epistic, known and read of all men. They should be careful of their influence. They ought to be prudent; not ruship pressing their theories or fancies; nevertheless not keeping aloof from an unpopular duty simply because it was unpopular. Further, it was more important what they were than what they did. They should have their light trimmed and BRIGETLY BURNING, and it could not fail to send forth its beams into the outer world. In that way they could be soldiers of Christ, could win souls, advance the Church and all be missionaries.

After the Bishop had concluded the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed as usual at this church every second Sunday of the month. The

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Christian Resignation-Sermon by Dr. Armi-Dr. Armitage's church, on West Forty-sixth street,

near Fifth avenue, was not overcrowded, but of those who attended all listened with attention to the discourse to which he treated them. His text was from Luke, xxiil., 48-"And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; and having said this he gave up

The reverend preacher then went on to say that our Lord in Hrs humanity needed the self-same support of the divine power that other men found necessary in resisting the temptations of the flesh. He explained that it was not merely for the purpose of showing his followers what they ought burjose of salvang his followers what they ought to do that Christ prayed to God; for, said he, that would be decest, which, of course, he was incapable of. Our Saviour required divine aid and his supplications expressed a reality. Then, also, His words on the cross showed that he was sincere when he

cations expressed a reality. Then, also, His words on the cross showed that he was sincere when he cried out

"O GOD! WHY HAST THOU FORSAKEN ME?"
But in His trials he was resigned and reposed the utmost confidence in His Heavenly Father, thus laying the foundation for hope in the breasts of His followers. This prayer, said he, had a singular adaptation to other human miseries and has been ultered again and again in the floods of temptation, in the fires of martyrdom, in the human death struggie, by the noblest men that have lived in the last eighteen centuries, and it is as broadly and lucidly appropriate to ultering their necessities as it was to lis on the cross, so that the whole prayer lays the basis for the doctrine of

CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION.

"Then, on what does Christian resignation rest?"
Dr. Armitage explained that, looking on God as a father, a Christian became resigned to His decrees, knowing that He du all things for the best, and sent trouble and adjection to His most beloved disoples to purify them and render them worthy of His heavenly kingdom. And God's infinite power and majesty created feelings in the mind of man which leads him to trust in the hand that hurls the thunder and directs the lightning, and which also "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

THE TRUST REPOSED IN GOD by Jesus, when He said, "Into Thy hands I commend My spirit," shows the utter confidence which He reposed in Him, even in the hour of His utmost distress, and is an example of resignation which all Christians should follow. He spoke at much length regarding the duties of Christians, giving much wholesome advice, and concluded by urgrup them, whenever they felt the necessity of divine aid, to say with Christ, "Into Fhy hands I commend my spirit."

ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Religious Orders and the Good They Do-The Two Great Religious Societies— Calumnies Against the Friars—What the Church Thinks of Them—Sermon by the Rev. Father Edward. At St. Anthony's church, in Sullivan street, yester-

day morning, high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fatuer Charles, O. S. F., and after the first gospel had been read the Rev. Father Edward, O. S. preached, taking for his subject the good which comes from religious orders. He said that before the coming of Christ paganism was spread all over the then known world, and men were in utter darkness. With Christ came civilization, and this civilization was founded upon religion. The ancient monks and hermits were the first to teach Chris tianity, and throughout the ages preserved the sciences, when otherwise they would have been lost. This great work was accomplished by religious orders. The founders of

Sciences, when otherwise they would have been lost. This great work was accomplished by religious orders. The founders of THE TWO GREAT RELIGIOUS ORDERS Were St. Francis and St. Dominiok, who established themselves about the year 1258. Since the Franciscan and Dominiocan priests had travelled over the world, diffusing knowledge wherever they went. Especially did their teachings produce fruit in France, Engiand and Spain, where they became the most eminent teachers in the universities and lounded scats of learning which have since obtained world-wide fame. They had received acknowledgment for their labors by the most flustrious man of the world-among others from Pope Alexander the Fourth. It was therefore evident that the reproach against religious orders, that they were Useless to Society, was entirely unifounded. To religious orders should be ascribed the establishment of almost all the religious societies which we now see attached to the Catholic churches, and in the cause of temperance and every other moral development the religious orders had ever been prominent supporters and guiders. Calumnles against these toiling, religious men should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, especially as members of these orders usually were engaged in working the severest missions in the world. In China and Japan and the West Indees Franciscans were to be found, and, scattered over the world, their houses brought the Gospel to lands where

where

THE HEATHEN OBLY

was to be found. The Church had ever recognized these orders among her ablest and most trustworthy delenders, and popes and cardinuls had been selected from among their numbers, thus showing the eminence which individual members of them had attained. Here in America it should be a boust to have to say that

to have to say that

THE FIRST MARTYRS
belonged to the order of Franciscans; and even the
very discoverer of the country, Columbus, was a
Franciscan friar. The reverend preacher continued
to narrate many interesting facts connected with
the work Franciscans had accomplished in various
countries, and concluded by giving a brief account
of the progress of the order in this country.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH.

The Service in English—Imposing Ceremonics. The little chapel on Second avenue, though closed The little chapel on Second avenue, though closed to the general public, is like all others—open to the ubliquitous Herald reporters. Service is performed on all the appointed days by Father Ejerring in the pariors of his house until the church can be built in Lexington avenue. Plaus are being made for this purpose, and St. Petersburg and the Holy Governing Synod will furnish the means.

In the meantime the parlors have been arranged for a chapel, and have been very elegantly fitted with the gorgeous paraphernalis of the Eastern Church. The eye is at once struck with the profusion of gold and silver de rations. The robes of the priest and the psalmist "of cloth of gold, embroidered with many colors." In front of the sanctuary stands conspicuously the altar, which is covered with drapery of the same costly material. The desk of the psalmist and the offertorium are similarly adorned. On the altar are the vessels which hold the sacred elements, both of richly chased gold, and hidden from the eyes of the profume by naphins of clett of gold, embroidered with crosses of silver tissue. Behind is a candlestick of seven branches, embismatic of the sven Churches of Asia, in each of which there is a large cand, e of war, outside the sanctuary is the psalmist's deek, which is separated from the body of the chapel by a low rail-ing. It is separated from the sanctuary by folding doors atorned with medalitions of the four evangulation, the angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mother of Gold. During some parts of the service these doors are closed. The robes of the priest and the psalmist and of cloth

God. During some parts of the service sheat closed, are closed.

The Liturgy has been beautifully translated into English by Father Bjerring, and contains the special prayers for the American matton, the President and Congress. It is the famous liturgy composed by St. Jenn Chrysolom, the most eloquent of the futhers of the Christian Church. Service is terminated by

LOOMTIBURD ON NINTH PAGE.